

## TIL

**TILLYFALLY.** } *adj.* [A word used formerly when any thing  
TILLYVALLEY. } said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.  
Am not I confanguinous? am not I of her blood? *Shaksp. Tis. Night.*  
*Tillyfally*, Sir John, never tell me; your ancient swaggeter  
comes not in my doors. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
**TILMAN.** *n. f.* [till and man.] One who tills; an husband-  
man.

Good shepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good Gil,  
Makes husband and hufwife their cokers to fil. *Tusser.*  
**TILT.** *n. f.* [tyle, Saxon.]

1. A tent; any covering over head.  
The roof of linnen  
Intended for a shelter!  
But the rain made an afs  
Of tilt and canvas.

And the snow which you know is a melter. *Denham.*  
2. The cover of a boat.  
It is a small vessel, like in proportion to a Gravefend tilt-  
boat. *Sandys.*

The rowing crew,  
To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*  
3. A military game at which the combatants run against each  
other with lances on horseback.

His study is his tilt-yard, and his loves  
Are brazen images of canonized faints. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had  
been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once  
in the tilt-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shak. H. IV.*  
Images representing the forms of Hercules, Apollo, and  
Diana, he placed in the tilt-yard at Constantinople. *Kneller.*  
The spouls of Hippolyte the queen,  
What tilts and tourneys at the feat were seen. *Dryden.*  
In tilts and tournaments the valiant strove,  
By glorious deeds to purchase Emma's love. *Prior.*

4. A thrust.  
His majesty seldom dismissed the foreigner till he had en-  
tertained him with the slaughter of two or three of his liege  
subjects, whom he very dextrously put to death with the tilt  
of his lance. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 10.*

To TILT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.

2. To carry as in tilts or tournaments.  
Ajax interpos'd  
His sevenfold shield, and green'd Laertes' son,  
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him fore  
With tilted spears. *Philips.*

3. To point as in tilts.  
Now horrid slaughter reigns,  
Sons against fathers tilt the fatal lance,  
Careless of duty, and their native grounds  
Distain with kindred blood. *Philips.*

4. [Tilt, Dutch.] To turn up so as to run out.  
To TILT, *v. n.*

1. To run in tilts.  
To describe races and games,  
Or tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields,  
2. To fight with rapier.

Friends all but even now; and then, but now—  
Swords out and tilting one at other's breasts.  
In opposition bloody. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Scow'ring the watch grows out of fashion wit;  
Now we set up for tilting in the pit,  
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,  
To fright the ladies first, and then be parted. *Dryden.*

It is not yet the fashion for women of quality to tilt. *Collier.*  
Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet  
To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet;  
I only wear it in a land of Flectors. *Pope.*

3. To rush as in combat.  
Some say the spirits tilt so violently, that they make holes  
where they strike. *Collier.*

4. To play unsteadily.  
The floating vessel swam  
Uplifted; and secure with beaked prow  
Rode tilting o'er the waves. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
The fleet swift tilting o'er the furies flew,  
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. As the trunk of the body is kept from tilting forward by  
the muscles of the back, so from falling backward by those  
of the belly. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i.*

**TILT.** *n. f.* [from tilt.] One who tilts; one who fights.  
A puffy tilter, that spurs his horse on one side, breaks his  
staff like a noble goole. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

He us'd the only antique philters,  
Deriv'd from old heroic tilters. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
If war you chuse, and blood must needs be spilt here,  
Let me alone to match your tilter. *Granville.*

**TILTH.** *n. f.* [from tilt.] Husbandry; culture.  
Bourn, bound of land, tith, vineyard, none;  
No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

## TIM

Her pteous womb  
Expresseth its full tith and husbandry. *Shaksp.*  
**TILTH.** *adj.* [from tilt.] Arable; tilled.  
He beheld a field,  
Part arable and tith, whereon were sheaves  
New reap'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

**TIMBER.** *n. f.* [tymbrian, Saxon, to build.]  
1. Wood fit for building.  
I learn'd of lighter timber cotes to frame,  
Such as might save my sheep and me from shame. *Spenser.*  
For the body of the ships no nation doth equal England  
for the oaken timber wherewith to build them; but there  
must be a great providence used, that our ship timber be not  
unnecessarily wasted. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The straw was laid below,  
Of chips and fere wood was the second row;  
The third of greens, and timber newly fell'd. *Dryden.*  
There are hardly any countries that are destitute of timber  
of their own growth.

Upon these walls they plant quick and timber trees, which  
thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer's History.*  
Who fet the twigs, shall he remember,  
That is in haste to tell the timber?

And what shall of thy woods remain,  
Except the box that threw the main? *Prior.*  
2. The main trunk of a tree.

We take  
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' th' timber,  
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,  
The air will drink the sap. *Shaksp.*

3. The main beams of a fabric.  
Materials ironically.  
Such dispositions are the very errors of human nature, and  
yet they are the fittest timber to make politics of, like to  
knee timber, that is good for ships to be tossed, but not for  
houses that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*

To TIMBER, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A  
cant word.  
The one took up in a thicket of brush-wood, and the other  
timbered upon a tree hard by. *L'Estrange's Fable.*

To TITHE, *v. a.* To furnish with beams or timber.  
**TIMBERED.** *adj.* [from timber; timber, Fr.] Built; formed;  
contrived.

He left the succession to his second son; not because he  
thought him the best timbered to support it. *Ratton.*  
Many heads that undertake learning were never squared  
nor timbered for it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

**TIMBERSOW.** *n. f.* A worm in wood.  
Divers creatures, though they be somewhat loathsome to  
take, are of this kind; as earth worms, timberjaws, snails.  
*Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 692.*

**TIMBREL.** *n. f.* [timbre, Fr. tympanum, Latin.] A kind of  
musical instrument played by pulsation.  
The dancels they delight,  
When they their timbrels imite,  
And thereunto dance and carol sweet. *Spenser's Epithol.*

In their hands sweet timbrels all upheld on high. *Id.*  
Praise with timbrels, organs, flutes;  
Praise with violins and lutes. *Sandys's Paraph.*

For her through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd,  
Let weeping Nilus bear the timbrel found. *Pope's Statius.*  
**TIME.** *n. f.* [tima, Saxon; tyme, Eric.]

1. The measure of duration.  
This consideration of duration, as set out by certain pe-  
riods, and marked by certain measures or epochs, is that  
which most properly we call time. *Locke.*

Time is like a fashionable host,  
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand,  
But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,  
Grasps the incomer. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Come what come may,  
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day. *Shaksp.*  
Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a groils ex-  
halament, be found a long time defective upon the exactest  
scale. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

Time, which consisteth of parts, can be no part of infinite  
duration, or of eternity; for then there would be infinite  
time past to day, which to morrow will be more than infinite.  
Time is therefore one thing, and infinite duration is another.  
*Grew's Cosmol. b. i.*

2. Space of time.  
Daniel desired that he would give him time, and that he  
would show him the interpretation. *Dan. ii. 16.*  
He for the time remain'd stupidly good.  
No time is allowed for digressions. *Swift.*

3. Interval.  
Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have conti-  
nually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but at  
times. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 929.*

4. Season; proper time.  
To every thing there is a season, and a time to every pur-  
pose. *Ecclesi. iii. 1.*

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## TIM

They were cut down out of time, whose foundation was  
overflown with a flood. *Job xxix. 16.*  
He found nothing but leaves on it; for the time of figs was  
not yet. *Idor. xi. 13.*

Knowing the time, that it is high time to awake out of  
sleep. *Rom. xiii. 11.*  
Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime *Dryden.*  
Of youth her lord expir'd before his time.

I hope I come in time, if not to make,  
At least, to save your fortune and your honour: *Dryden.*  
Take heed you flee your vessel right.

The time will come when we shall be forced to bring our  
evil ways to remembrance, and then consideration will do us  
little good. *Calam's Sermons.*

5. A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of  
time.  
Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;  
A captain is a very gainful trade:  
And when in service your best days are spent,  
In time you may command a regiment. *Dryden's Farnel.*

In time the mind reflects on its own operations about the  
ideas got by sensation, and thereby forms itself with a new  
set of ideas, ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

One imagines, that the terrestrial matter which is flower-  
ed down along with rain enlarges the bulk of the earth, and  
that it will in time bury all things under ground. *Woodward.*

I have resolv'd to take time, and, in spite of all misfor-  
tunes, to write you, at intervals, a long letter. *Swift.*

6. Age; particular part of time.  
When that company died, what time the fire devoured two  
hundred and fifty men. *Num. xxvi. 10.*

They shall be given into his hand until a time and times.  
*Dan. vii. 25.*

If we should impute the heat of the season unto the co-  
operation of any stars with the sun, it seems more favourable  
for our times to ascribe the same unto the constellation of  
leo. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

The way to please being to imitate nature, the poets and  
the painters, in ancient times, and in the best ages, have stu-  
died her. *Dryden's Dufresney.*

7. Past time.  
I was the man in th' moon when time was. *Shaksp.*

8. Early time.  
Stanley at Bosworth field, though he came time enough to  
save his life, yet he staid long enough to endanger it. *Bacon.*  
If they acknowledge repentance and a more strict obe-  
dience to be one time or other necessary, they imagine it is  
time enough yet to set about these duties. *Rogers.*

9. Time considered as affording opportunity.  
The earl lost no time, but march'd day and night. *Clarend.*  
He continued his delights till all the enemies horse were  
pass'd through his quarters; nor did then pursue them in any  
time. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Time is lost, which never will renew,  
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,  
Surveying nature. *Dryden's Virgil.*

10. Particular quality of the present.  
Comets, importing change of times and states,  
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky. *Shaksp.*

All the prophets in their age, the times  
Of great Messiah sing. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
If any reply, that the times and manners of men will not  
bear such a practice, that is an answer from the mouth of a  
professed time-server. *South's Sermons.*

11. Particular time.  
Give order, that no sort of person  
Have, any time, recourse unto the princes. *Shaksp.*  
The worst on me must light, when time shall be. *Milt.*

A time will come when my maturer mule,  
In Caesar's wars a nobler theme shall chuse. *Dryden.*  
These reservoirs of snow they cut, distributing them to fev-  
eral shops, that from time to time supply Naples. *Addison.*

12. Hour of childbirth.  
She intended to stay till delivered; for she was within one  
month of her time. *Clarendon.*

The first time I saw a lady dress'd in one of these petti-  
coats, I blamed her for walking abroad when she was so near  
her time; but soon I found all the modish part of the sex as  
far gone as herself. *Addison's Spect. N. 127.*

13. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to re-  
petition.  
Four times he cross'd the ear of night. *Milton.*  
Every single particle would have a sphere of void space  
around it many hundred thousand million times bigger  
than the dimensions of that particle. *Bentley.*

14. Musical measure.  
Lord Oxford I have now the third time mentioned in this  
letter expects you. *Swift.*  
Muffled do I hear!  
Ha, ha! keep time. How four sweet musick is  
When time is broke and no proportion kept. *Shaksp.*

## TIM

You by the help of time and time *Waller.*  
Can make that song which was but rimel  
On their exalted wings.

To the celestial orbs they climb,  
And with th' harmonious spheres keep time. *Denham.*  
Heroes who overcome, or die,  
Have their hearts hung extremely high;  
The strings of which in battle's heat  
Against their very conflicts beat;  
Keep time with their own trumpet's measure,  
And yield them most excessive pleasure. *Prior.*

To TIME, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time.  
There is no greater wisdom than well to time the begin-  
nings and onsets of things. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The timing of things is a main point in the dispatch of all  
affairs. *L'Estrange.*

This 'tis to have a virtue out of season:  
Mercy is good, but kings mistake its timing. *Dryden.*  
A man's conviction should be strong, and so well timed,  
that worldly advantages may seem to have no share in it. *Add.*

2. To regulate as to time.  
To the same purpose old Epopeus spoke;  
Who overlook'd the oars, and tim'd the stroke. *Addison.*

3. To measure harmonically.  
He was a thing of blood, whose every motion  
Was tim'd with dying cries. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

**TIMELY.** *adj.* [time and full.] Seasonable; timely; early.  
If this arch-politician find in his pupils any remorse, any  
feeling of God's future judgments, he persuades them that  
God hath to great need of mens souls, that he will accept  
them at any time, and upon any condition; interrupting, by  
his vigilant endeavours, all offer of timely return towards  
God. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World, b. i.*

**TIMELY.** *adj.* [from time.]  
1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time.  
Nor fits it to prolong the heav'nly feast  
Timely, indecent, but retire to rest. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.  
A pack of forrows, which would press you down,  
If unprevailed, to your timely grave. *Shaksp.*

Noble Gloster's death,  
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd  
The bloody office of his timely end. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

**TIMELY.** *adj.* [from time.] Seasonable; sufficiently early.  
The West glimmers with some streaks of day,  
Now spurs the lated traveller apace  
To g in the timely inn. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Happy were I in my timely death;  
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shaksp.*  
Left heat should hinder us, his timely care  
Hath unbefought provided. *Milton.*

And show my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*  
**TIMELY.** *adv.* [from time.] Early; soon.  
The beds i' th' East are soft, and thanks to you,  
That call'd me timelier than my purpose hither. *Shaksp.*

Sent to forewarn  
Us timely of what else might be our loss.  
Timely advis'd, the coming evil shun;  
Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*

**TIMELY.** *n. f.* [time and please.] One who complies  
with prevailing notions whatever they be.  
Scandal, the supplicants for the people, call them  
Timepleasers, flatterers, foes to nobleness. *Shaksp.*

**TIMESERVING.** *adj.* [time and serve.] Meanly complying with  
present power.  
If such by trimming and timeserving, which are but two  
words for the same thing, abandon the church of England;  
this will produce confusion. *South's Sermons.*

**TIMID.** *adj.* [timide, Fr. timidus, Lat.] Fearful; timorous;  
wanting courage; wanting boldness.  
Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare. *Thomson.*

**TIMIDITY.** *n. f.* [timiditas, Fr. timiditas, Latin; from timid.]  
Fearfulness; timoroufness; habitual cowardice.  
The hare figured pusillanimity and timidity from its tem-  
per. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TIMOROUS.** *adj.* [timor, Latin.] Fearful; full of fear and  
scruple.  
Prepossessed heads will ever doubt it, and timorous beliefs  
will never dare to try it. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. ii.*

The infant flames, whilst yet they were conceal'd  
In tim'rous doubts, with pity I beheld;  
With easy smiles dispell'd the silent fear,  
That durst not tell me what I dy'd to hear. *Prior.*

**TIMOROUSLY.** *adv.* [from timorous.] Fearfully; with much  
fear.  
We would have had you heard  
The traitor speak, and tim'rously confess  
The manner and the purpose of his treasons. *Shaksp.*

Though